

Touchstone

Surrey
Earth
Mysteries



No. 48

October 1997

FROM ADDLESTONE TO WINDSOR

Following a ley by bicycle.

I have always found that a particular access roadway at Marconi (formerly Plesseys, where I used to work) seems to be powerful, so I decided to see if it fell on a ley, and to investigate it as far as possible with map, dowsing rod and bicycle. I found it to be an interesting line, somewhat wider than the majority at between eight and ten paces.

From the Marconi path, looking back it seems to go through a clump of trees at the end of Garden Close, Addlestone - these seem however to be inaccessible. Further in this direction it goes through St. George's Hill iron age fort in Weybridge, and Cobham Church.

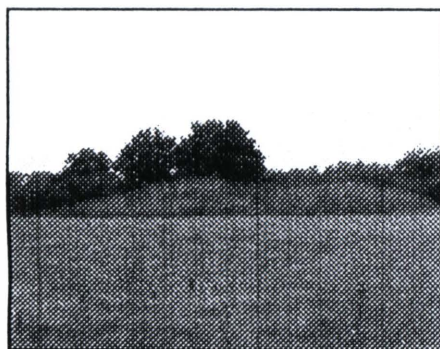
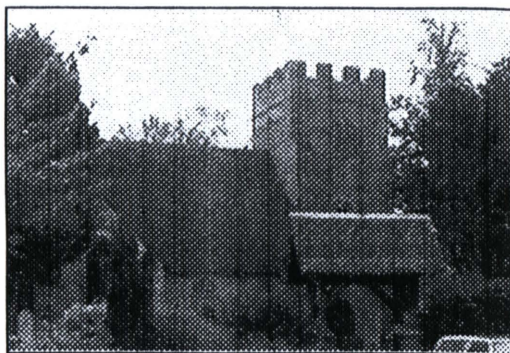
It was, however, in the other direction that I was following it, and it goes over Woburn Hill and through a corner of the Runnymede Centre where I now work and the Eastworth Road junction. At the corner of the Runnymede Centre grounds where it passes there seem to be some unusually shaped trees.

It then continues through a part of Chertsey, and the first point of interest seemed to be a subconsciously sited one - a large statue of madonna and child outside St. Anne's Roman Catholic School. It then goes to a junction in Grove Road, where the line was picked up strongly again with the rod. Could there have been a grove here?



SURREY EARTH MYSTERIES GROUP MEETS ON THE SECOND THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH (EXCEPT AUGUST AND DECEMBER) AT ADDLESTONE

Continuing on towards Thorpe, the ley passes through the ancient church there, now a bastion of Anglo-Catholicism, and also the grounds of The American School there (TASIS). It also passes through the end of a cul-de-sac called Giles Travers Close there, which is one of the three places on this line that I experienced rodspin, which I have found before indicates a ley centre. At other places on the line, the rod simply swung inwards (I was using the "discreet" model - a short piece of coathanger wire in the end of a ballpoint pen!) Crossing another road, it goes through a large wooden barn.

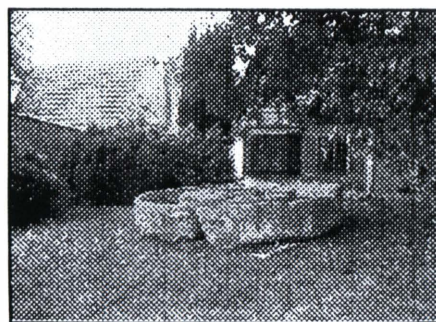


I then came to what appeared to be a mound, that I had noticed before when travelling to work at Strode's College in Egham. There is a path that leaves the B388 and crosses the motorway by a bridge - the mound is just at the foot of the bridge. The ley runs parallel with the path and passes through the mound, which also seems to have a group of trees just beyond it bordering the motorway and looks like a classic tumulus. It is not, however, marked on the pre-motorway maps although there is a junction of three tracks at the point (presumably the path and the others on the other side

of the motorway).

I cycled over the bridge and along the path leading from it to the road by Great Foster's Hotel, which has a moat behind it that the line passes through. Unfortunately this is inaccessible, but the line was picked up strongly again as it crossed the road - still at about eight paces wide.

I then travelled into Egham via paths and estates, and the next point of interest was a house called "St Agnes" in Middle Hill. The name of the house was on a small dolmen-like structure, and in the garden was a large structure which seemed to be composed of concentric rings of stone. The line goes straight through this.

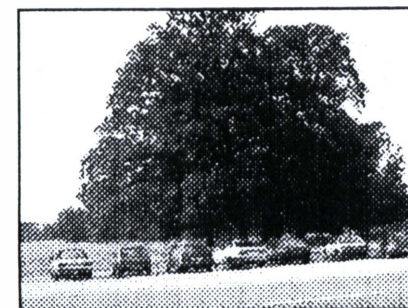


The next meeting with the line was at a college which is part of Brunel University. It runs along one edge of a triangular green by the college, then through some woodland parallel with a road to another triangular area, this time wooded, adjoining the A328. At the end of the triangular green I again got rodspin. I continued to follow the line through the woods, where there is a path, and was able to stay on it most of the way, picking up the line as I went. The wooded triangular area contains many unusually shaped trees, including one where the trunks divide spiral round each other and meet again further up.

Continuing along the road which borders Windsor Great Park I tracked the ley as it went through a large track multijunction near a hospital, and skirts a larger moat in Windsor Great Park. The last point visited

was to be the culmination; a beautiful oak clump at Queen Anne's Gate with a wonderfully peaceful atmosphere and acorns dropping from the trees all round me. The line goes on to pass through a church in Clewer New Town.

The impression gained of this ley was of one which seemed to have ancient origins yet many of its points today are unusual examples of sub-conscious siting. I returned home through the beautiful setting of Runnymede Meadows.



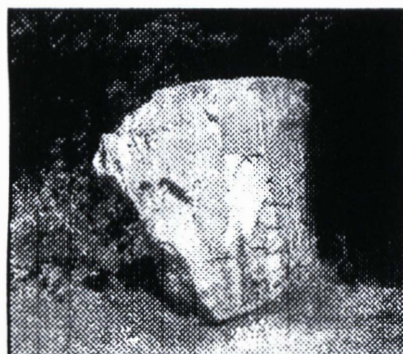
Kingley Vale Field Trip.

Gill and Charles Refoy organised the trip to this fascinating place on July 19th. Kingley Vale is situated about 6 miles north of Chichester, near West Stoke. We were guided round the reserve by the warden, Brian Savage, whose intimate knowledge of it in all its aspects (from the flora and fauna and geology to the archaeology and even local ghosts) made for a fascinating day. The reserve, protected by English Nature, contains the finest remaining yew forest in Europe. In it are ancient yew trees at least 500 years old. There are some 20 very large yew trees forming the core of the reserve. Legend has it that a grove of yew trees was planted there to commemorate a battle fought and won in Kingley Vale by the men of Chichester against marauding Vikings in AD859. There is also the legend that the grove has been used as a meeting place for witches and one or two trees have been called 'Druids' trees, and there are the sites of Stone Age flint mines.

There are four Bronze Age tumuli on the ridge, often called "The Devil's Humps" in spite of the Sussex taboo about mentioning that gentleman's name! They were erected around 500 BC. Two are called "bell barrows", with a lip or "berm" as we were told, and the other

two, half hidden, to the east are "bowl barrows". These are amongst the finest examples in the country, and the view from them, which includes Chichester Cathedral, is beautiful. Unfortunately they were plundered in Victorian times.

The reserve also includes the Tansley Stone, a fairly recently erected memorial, but seemingly subconsciously sited as I picked up several leys radiating from it. One was to one of the tumuli on the ridge, which was visible from it: multijunction at Stoughton, the tumulus and stone, a hilltop clump on Hayes Down, a tumulus in Rewell Wood north-west of Arundel, a triangulation point and cross-tracks near Patching.

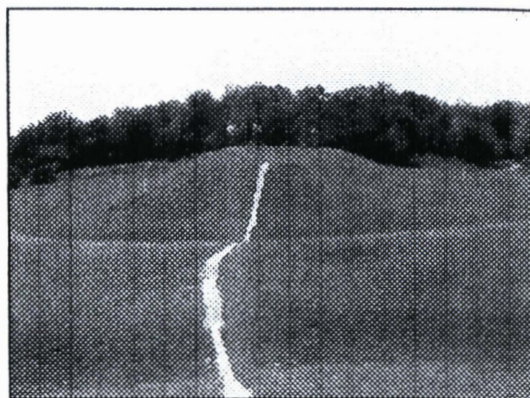


The Tansley Stone

Petersfield, tumulus at Foxcombe Farm near South Harting, Uppark House (a National Trust property destroyed by fire a few years ago and rebuilt), the ridge tumulus, spotmarked crossroads near West Broyle House, Chichester Cathedral.

There is also a west-running ley from the end tumulus on the ridge: The tumulus, another down the hill, The Trundle on St. Roche's Hill, with trig point and coincident track, large earthwork north of Burpham.

After we left Kingley Vale we paid a brief visit to Bosham (pronounced "bozzam"), a small harbour near where King Canute reputedly tried to hold back the sea, and where it is said one



Tumulus with "berm"

The line I picked up going downhill from the stone goes through Langrish Church, Buriton Church, Up Marden Church, the stone, two tumuli near it (not the ones on the ridge), and a triangulation point near Merston.

The line running along the tumuli on the ridge comes north-east from Hayling Island, through Devil's Cope (that name again!), the tumuli and another large earthwork, Heyshott church on a triple junction, and Balls Cross.

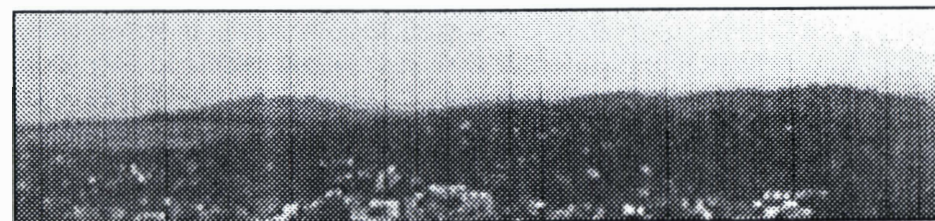
There is also a ley running to Chichester Cathedral from one of the tumuli on the ridge: Church at

of his daughters is buried. There is a line from one of the tumuli on the ridge to Bosham Church: Skirts fort north of Chithurst, coincident track, church at Didling, long barrow Stoughton Down, middle tumulus on ridge, cross-roads, Bosham Church.

The View from the Tower

Recently I had the opportunity to go to the top of the tower of Guildford Cathedral. Ascending the narrow spiral staircase we passed the bell ringing chamber and then the bells themselves, before emerging on top of the tower, just underneath the immense golden angel which we were told weighs a ton and revolves on mercury bearings. The view of Guildford and the surrounding area was breathtaking, as the building is on top of Stag Hill overlooking the town.

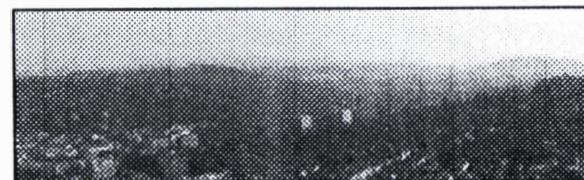
There is a ley centre on Stag Hill, but it is a little distance away from the Cathedral, in the University grounds adjoining it. This was confirmed shortly after the Ecology Field Trip when we visited the striking pine clump at Odiham. One of the leys from this, after it had been drawn, was found to pass through the previously-discovered Stag Hill Centre



St. Martha's Hill and the Chuntries

However, one of the centre's leys does pass through the cathedral, and links it to St. Martha's-on-the-Hill, which, with the Chuntries, is clearly visible from the tower. The Wey Gap can be seen at the other end of The Chuntries, and Chinthurst Hill, with its tower and well, is visible in the distance through the gap. After the gap, a stretch of the North Downs can be seen. The ley goes through the following points:

St. Martha's Church, a cross-roads/tracks on the Pilgrim's Way, Holy Trinity Church, the Cathedral, the unmarked centre, Wood Street church, a cross-roads/tracks at Normandy, an unmarked centre at Farnborough, and a multijunction and church at Heckfield.



The Chuntries, the Wey Gap and Chinthurst Hill

NATIONALSKY WATCH: 21st June 1997
Pewley Downs post, above GUILDFORD, Surrey
(Time: BST) - Site Report
by Lionel Beer, TEMS Co-ordinator

When I left Hampton at 7.45 pm, the eastern sky was filled with the most luminescent double rainbow, which remained for some while.

I went for a site inspection on Pewley Downs at 9 pm, saw two rabbits and noted that the wind and rain had abated.

Our group consisted of members of TEMS (the Travel & Earth Mysteries Society) and SEMG (Surrey Earth Mysteries Group): Eileen Roche allowed us to use her house as 'base-camp', myself (Lionel Beer), Jimmy Goddard (SEMG co-ordinator), Richard Colborne (a former BUFORA NIC), Hugh, Robert Haining, and Charles Refoy.

We jointly went on site at 10 pm and set up a portable picnic table on the Downs, and had our record photo taken at 10.15 pm. At this time there was almost 100% cloud cover. Shortly after, Richard Beet joined us, and we were pleased to see him as he was one of the original SIGAP (Surrey investigation Group on A.P.) officers (and editor of PEGASUS) who were present at the famous sky-watches in the sixties.

The first aircraft were not noticed until 10.35 pm. One flying from south to north overhead at cloud level appeared to resemble a flying triangle, but there was nothing to suggest that it was other than a conventional aircraft. Later on, aircraft lights were noted to the ESE and were assumed to be associated with Gatwick air traffic.

At 11 pm there appeared to be two bright flashes in the clouds slightly to the south. It was deduced that these might be reflections from electric train pick-ups, as we could see the railway and trains to the SSW of us. However at 11.05 pm, we realised that a major firework display was taking place approx. to the west of our site, which included some colourful and expensive mortar shells. The sound delay of several seconds, suggested that they must have been near Farnham.

Although we noted the direction of moonrise, cloud-cover was such that we saw it briefly, plus a couple of stars overhead also briefly. Richard Colborne announced that he had seen a 'glow-worm', which seemed unlikely in view of the weather and temperature, but all our team confirmed the sighting in the wet grass! After midnight we returned to base-camp due to the deteriorating weather. Three of us returned at 4 am to see the cloud-obscured sunrise, but there was nothing of note to add.

NOTES AND NEWS

The bitching continues

The self-styled "grown-ups" of ley hunting continue their attacks on those who really grew up in the movement. The following was from a recent *The Ley Hunter* editorial.

When I took on the editorship of TLH I inherited the previous skipper's reputation for meeting head on the misplaced claims and fantasies of writers and commentators in and around our subject who can't seem to extricate themselves from the wild excesses of ley hunting's adolescence. I have continued this tradition against an almost insurmountable wall of indifference and ignorance. Ley hunting and geomantic research have come on a long way since the mid 1980s. Unfortunately, many of its followers have not. The reasons for this are complex: some are financial, some are sectarian and alas, some are personal. On a number of occasions I have been accused of unreasonably attacking other researchers and their 'work'. If nothing else this has brought it home to me how parlous is the state of many of their arguments. An exchange of words through e-mail with TLH founder editor Jim Goddard has now resulted in a defensive assault in his Surrey Earth Mysteries group newsletter; TLH, it seems, is "hidebound by its own self-generated orthodoxy". To cut a long story short this means that TLH no longer entertains the fiction of "earth energy dowsing" which Goddard has unquestioningly embraced. Further, I was delighted to see ex-TLH columnist Laurence Main defending himself before the fact in the opening chapter of his recently published *Walks in Mysterious Oxfordshire* (see review in this issue). This otherwise useful walking guide is peppered with references to energy dowsing, dowsable ley lines and the Dowsters' Bible. *The Sun and the Serpent*.

This apparent schism in the once cosy world of earth mysteries is not to be dismissed lightly. The implications of this split are fundamental to the value and dissemination of information in this subject. In this issue Paul Devereux eruditely exposes this problem. Those claiming to be in the vanguard of earth mysteries research would be remiss in not absorbing its contents. This is about as close to a manifesto you are ever likely to read in this journal. Ignore it at your peril. This matter won't go away.

Daniele Hart sent me the following, from *The Observer* of July 20th:

As the sun set behind St Nicholas Church, Saintbury, deep in the Cotswolds, a tall man with tinted spectacles and hennaed hair spoke from the heart: 'I'm not a nutter ... I want to be taken seriously. Danny Sullivan, a forty something architect, was standing by a nineteenth century Maltese cross, his arm outstretched towards the church on a hill. Behind it lies a Bronze Age round barrow. His arm was in line with the cross, church and barrow and he was talking ley lines. This morning several hundred ley hunters' will gather in Avebury, Wiltshire. They are the rational face of geomancy and earth mysteries and Sullivan, editor of the *Ley Hunter Journal*, is their spokesman. Sick of being dubbed

weirdos, they are desperately seeking respectability. 'I live in Cheltenham,' explains Sullivan.

Officially the moot is to celebrate 20 years of ley hunting, but behind the scenes plots are being hatched to rid the movement of its more eccentric figures. Ley lines date back to prehistory but an awareness of them is more recent. On 30 June 1921 Alfred Watkins climbed a Hereford hill and had a flash of insight. He realised that ancient trackways were always in straight lines, marked at intervals by barrows, mounds, ancient stones and other holy places. He thought he had discovered prehistoric trade routes. For 40 years there was little interest, but come the Sixties and Seventies Watkins' prosaic explanation was abandoned for more exotic theories. The lines marked electromagnetic energy sources. Navigators from outer space used them to chart flight paths for flying saucers.

The first editors of the Leyhunter Journal were UFO spotters, and where they wandered others followed, searching their wardrobes for metal coathangers and becoming instant dowsers. Tramping through the countryside, they would explain every movement of the metal as an "energy field".

Next year Sullivan plans a showdown with the crazies when an international moot, possibly in Oxford, will pit funeral-pathers against space-ship navigators. "We have to grow up" says Sullivan. "Our problem is that we have all these retired engineers and architects who stop work, discover ley lines and go completely crackers".

I am certainly not ashamed of my work, and its results are set out in various publications as listed on the back page of this magazine. Many others have also contributed their efforts, including Laurence Main and the authors of *The Sun and the Serpent*, as mentioned in the T.H. editorial. Long may they all continue to do so. As for Cheltenham, the first editor of *Saucer Forum*, the magazine I took over in 1963, also hailed from that fount of respectability!

*What can we say of the song of the ley?
Sounding so faintly, and so far away -
Echoing hauntingly over the land,
Ever elusive, yet ever at hand.*

*Song of the joys and the sorrows of Earth,
Singing of death, yet constant rebirth -
The face of the ley may change over time,
But the song of the ley is eternal, sublime.*

*Life in its fulness, and death with its pang -
Love of the mother, and carnivore's fang -
Earth in entirety, darkness and light;
Song of all gentleness, song of all might.*

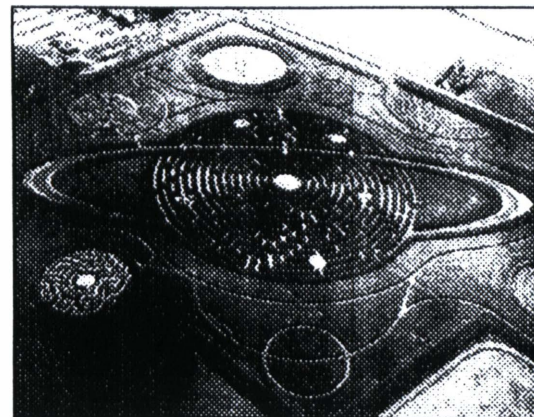
*Earth is the Mother, and Earth is the Force;
Earth of all life the umbilical Source -
Earth is the Cycle, as night follows day
And the song of the Earth is the song of the ley.*

*Mountains and continents, oceans and seas,
Hurricane, earthquake and soft summer breeze -
Song of all being, to time without end;
Song of all songs the ultimate blend.*

*Taking, transforming the rude works of man -
Weaving them into its intricate plan -
Whether the knowledge be little or great
The song of the ley makes the crooked way
straight.*

Non-mysterious crop formations

Daniele Hart sent me the following, from *The Guardian* of Friday, July 18th:



From a helicopter 200ft above the world's biggest maze, families can be seen wandering through nearly three miles of green fringed alleyways, enjoying the age-old pastime of getting lost.

The bird's-eye view is of a ringed planet among satellites, each with logical geometrical patterns that look more like easily read maps than puzzles. But on the ground the logic is lost among the seven-foot-high, strictly aligned

cornfields. They provide the framework for frustration and eventual triumph, essential to the mythology of labyrinths representing humankind's ability to overcome the setbacks of life.

Isabelle de Beaufort, the dynamic force behind this new form of environmentally friendly tourism - which is shortly to be exported to Britain - believes that the concept of temporary labyrinths among growing crops could bring about a resurgence of interest in a pastime that has seen dozens of pagan and religious forms since prehistory. "I have been cataloguing European mazes and there seem to be only about 100 left, about 60 per cent in Britain," she said. "Unfortunately, even in Britain many of them are in a poor state. In France, a labyrinth engraved in floors of cathedrals was a normal feature which pilgrims traced on their knees to symbolise a chequered voyage to heaven, but these have been systematically pulled out".

A former newspaper advertising manager, Ms de Beaufort decided to create her new form of labyrinth near Reignac village, south of the Loire, after her partner, Bernard Ramus, an architect, read an article about a maze among fields of maize in the United States.

"The farmer had cut swathes through growing corn but we developed a technique in which the corn is planted in pre-determined patterns to create mysterious paths throughout summer and autumn," she said. "Last year, we experimented on a small scale and more than 80,000 people turned up - 3,000 in one day. This year, there are 36 acres and six different styles of mazes that represent English, African and Scandinavian patterns."

This weekend, thousands of people will spend the nights of the full moon among the field south of Tours with jugglers and conjurers. Until the corn is cut in the autumn, daytime visitors will take part in a continual game, centred on the Wizard of Oz, in which 20 actors will either guide or mislead confused families heading for the magician's lair.

In the meantime, Ms. Beaufort has been making a list of surviving mazes in the belief that a labyrinth revival is imminent. Existing European designs are mostly inspired by the Renaissance, when Italian influence encouraged the rich to build outdoor theatres or secret meeting places among sculpted hedges of box or yew. In Scandinavia, petal-shaped labyrinths have their origins in pagan rites, while other styles exist in Asia and Africa. But her catalogue of French church mazes makes sad reading. Known as Jerusalem Sites, they were once part of a chain leading to Santiago de Compostela in Spain, but most were destroyed in the 19th century, in one case because children used to play on them during mass. There are still examples at Amiens, Bayeux and Chartres, but the most spectacular, at Saint-Omer in the Pas de Calais, where the stones were deeply worn by pilgrims' knees, has been destroyed. Ms. de Beaufort's hopes of a revival have been encouraged by international interest in the Reignac project, which has revealed a network of modern labyrinth designers. Inevitably Reignac's biggest-in-the-world title is under threat from planned temporary or permanent mazes in Austria and Switzerland.

But her copyrighted methods, which require the cooperation of a landscape gardener and an artist, have been transplanted to Belgium this year, and talks have started with partners in Britain. "We seem to have struck a sympathetic chord with a public looking for something more peaceful and more thoughtful than commercial theme parks," Ms. de Beaufort said as she talked of changing the Reignac maze's design after this year's harvest. But when you are faced with nothing except a sodden ploughed field in February, it needs a lot of courage to restart planting."

New light on ancient stones

From *Wiltshire Times*, Friday May 9th:

Scientist Terence Meaden claims the stone circle at Avebury was a centre for pagan fertility rituals.

Mr Meaden, of Frome Road, Bradford on Avon, says he has discovered proof that the 4,000-year-old stones were deliberately positioned and used to celebrate the marriage of the gods in major festivals in spring and at midsummer. He says the key to the mystery is the discovery of a female stone, with markings representing a woman's anatomy.

"It has been there for 4,000 years but no one had noticed it before," he said. Dr Meaden explained that on May Day, the spring fertility festival, the rising sun aligns with the female stone and the marker where the phallus stone, or obelisk, once stood. "The sun throws the obelisk's shadow on to the female stone and couples them; then you have

the marriage between the stones," he said. He believes the female stone represents the earth goddess, and the phallus stone represents the male sun god on Earth, with the sun's shadow making the connecting link. Dr Meaden has made an 18 year study of Avebury, Stonehenge and the megalithic period. He said fertility celebrations were important to the ancient farmers to help stimulate growth and abundance in their crops, animals and women.

Dr Meaden said the stones would have been placed so the alignments and coupling of different stones continued throughout the year at the time of the four major pagan festivals.

Dr Meaden claims no other expert has offered an explanation for the reason behind the stone circle at Avebury. He said it is recognised that there are alignments and that stones have genders but he has taken the next step in explaining and reconstructing part of a lost religion.

But Dr Meaden said he would not have made the discovery without the help of drawings by 18th century antiquarian William Stukeley, who visited Avebury in 1723. Stukeley drew the 21-foot phallus stone on its side, but it was among many stones to be buried or smashed by villagers to build cottages and farm houses. "It is important for Avebury that as much of the truth about what happened in the past is revealed," said Mr Meaden.

Archeologist Michael Pitts of Green Street, Avebury, says Dr Meaden's theory is great fun and will catch people's imagination. "Whether the people who put the stones up saw them in that way is impossible to prove, but that doesn't make it any less exciting as an idea," he said.

Stonehenge - The Secret of the Solstice

Why was Stonehenge built?

What purpose did it serve?

What is the meaning of its unique shape?

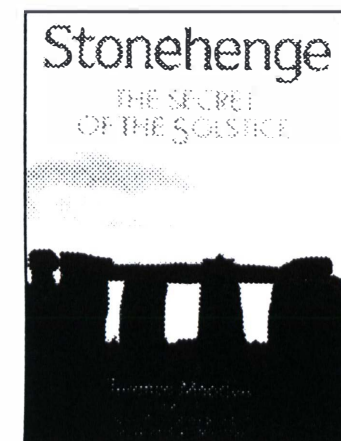
Why are its circles and U-arrangements of stones aligned on the midsummer sunrise?

What was the symbolism of the trilithons?

How did the Coves and Obelisk of Avebury function?

What motivated the construction of stone-chambered long barrows?

The author answers these ancient mysteries in terms of the universally-adored, world-renewal fertility myth known as the Divine Marriage; for this inspired the moving device by which the sexual union of a female divinity on Earth with a male god in the sky appeared as a practical revelation. The spectacle involved the mating of the sun with megaliths arranged to imitate vulva and womb. At some



temples the solar component was aided by a terrestrial embodiment in stone. The whole adds to the gathering evidence concerning a belief system organised about a major goddess figure in ancient Britain. In addition, details are given of lozenge shapes - regarded as fertility images by scholars of symbology - which have been recently rediscovered on Stone 3 at Stonehenge.

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SEMG Meetings

Surrey Earth Mysteries Group meetings are on the second Thursday of each month, except August and December. Themes and videos to be shown:

Thursday January 8th Earth Mysteries and Nature. Video of the recent Kingley Vale field trip and of the Ecology Field Trip of several years ago.

Thursday February 12th High above Surrey. A hot-air balloon flight over Surrey, and the view from the tower of Guildford Cathedral, with significant places seen; also "Siteview" - well-known prehistoric sites seen from the air.

Thursday March 12th Mysterious Guildford - Fileen Roche's tour of the mysteries of this town, with guest appearance of Roundhead troop!

Thursday April 9th Mysterious Kingston - Lionel Beer's tracking of a ley across Kingston.

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SALT LINES AND LEY LINES by Alan Butler

Alfred Watkins, who is generally credited with discovering Ley lines was making his discoveries at the same time as Xavier Guichard was undertaking his own research in France. The men never met and probably were not even aware of the interest they held in common. Watkins proposed and demonstrated the existence of ley lines (long straight routes across the landscape that he thought must be ancient trackways). He does not seem to have realised that Ley lines often commenced at a central node. They can usually be shown to radiate out from these nodes like the spokes of a wheel and can sometimes be traced for miles across the landscape.

Prior to discovering the Salt lines of longitude and latitude Guichard had been working on more or less the same theories as Watkins. Guichard believed that the central nodes, with the ir radiating pathways, were a primitive form of navigation. Such patterns were used by oceanic navigators prior to the use of modern lines of longitude and latitude lines and were called Compas Rose navigation. Guichard found many compass rose systems in France and beyond, some of which extended down into Spain and Italy. They carried the same 'Al' type place names as the later Salt lines. It seems likely that Watkins had discovered the same phenomena in England, but had failed to find the nodes that were the centre points for the compass rose system.

It cannot be dismissed as a coincidence that the place Guichard thought of as being most important to both systems of lines, compass rose and Salt lines, was and is called Alaise. In fact many of the places Guichard discovered on the lines had the same 'ley' elements in their names that inspired Watkins to name his lines Ley lines. There is now little doubt that both men were looking at the same phenomena and it is surely a great pity that they could never collaborate.

Watkins never went on to discover the Salt lines of longitude and latitude that cross Britain as surely as they do France, whilst it seems that Guichard never really looked for them in Britain. Many people reading these words will have far more knowledge of Ley lines than I have and will also no doubt hold to their own theories about what the lines actually are and what purpose they serve. I do not doubt the existence of Ley lines but the mere fact that they appear to crop up randomly makes them difficult to identify and substantiate. No doubt the proving of the existence of Salt lines, which have a mathematically determined position, would help to prove to the doubtful that Ley lines are also a reality.

Criticism is often levelled at the authenticity of Salt lines because of the markers that lie on them and their position relative to the lines. It has sometimes been suggested that some of the supposed markers are not actually on the line at all. I have always found this criticism

to be rather unfair, particularly in the case of a church, an ancient hall or any other building that may have evolved from a simple Ley marker. No doubt the run of the lines attracted a certain reverence and it is understandable that they would have attracted buildings such as churches with the passing of time.

However it would not always be possible, for all manner of reasons, to place a church specifically on the run of the line, similarly, a dwelling house which has requirements that the actual run of the Ley line might not afford, for example a secure position or an adequate water supply.

This is equally the case with Salt lines, for the markers that they carry are not always exactly on the line at all. This is not surprising, since we cannot know, either in the case of ley lines or Salt lines, how wide their influence was supposed to have been. It seems to me in both cases that 'proximity' to a line was important, not actually placing any sort of structure right on it. In the case of Salt lines the markers are so numerous and so obvious, that it is very hard to understand how they have failed to be recognised previously. Ley lines have been a different proposition because they cannot be located according to a mathematical principle, or at least the mathematical principle has not yet been cracked.

Today Salt lines of both longitude and latitude are marked in many ways. First of all we have specific types of place names that crop up in the vicinity of Salt line runs much more than they do on control lines that do not enjoy a Salt line position. In addition to 'Al' place names the component 'wil' or 'will' is also very common. 'Bel, Bell and Belie' names are often located on Salt line runs. There are many other examples.

Various sorts of burials cluster around the lines, including some of the most important of the Megalithic burials. These are often, though not always, located on the western or sunset side of the lines where they occur on longitudinal Salt lines. Standing stones, later crosses and stone circles are also common, as are marked stones.

Castles with an ancient foundation stick close to the Salt lines too, as do very early churches, often those that originally carried a St Mary dedication. Healing springs and wells are extremely common and some of these locations ultimately grew into villages or townships.

What does not seem to have happened in Britain to the extent that it did in Northern and Central France is the evolution of great cities on Salt line runs, particularly longitudinal Salt lines.

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SURREY PINES

*The moon
A sliver of silver
floats
like a boat
basking on the deep
Through which
the stars are sprinkled
with dusty abandon
floats like a dream
or nebulae
above the firs.
Stars never shone so bright
as above these conifers.*



Frances Jessup, from *Voice of Surrey 1996, a Celebration in Poetry of the Thoughts of People across the Generations.*

Some good Web addresses

Here are some sites you might like to look out for if you are searching the Web:

Surrey Earth Mysteries Group <http://www.surreycmc.gov.uk/outreach/semg.htm> Our own site, with pages on the E-line, the Hidden Unity, and other topics, as well as lots of earth mysteries links.

All the Planets are Inhabited! <http://194.205.82.2/atpai.htm> My other site, about extraterrestrial contact.

Salt lines and leys <http://www.phaistos.demon.co.uk> Alan Butler's site on remarkable discoveries made concerning what seem to be Bronze Age lines of latitude and longitude, connected with the ley system.

The Ley Hunter <http://www.leyhunter.com/leyhunt/home.html> The ley hunting magazine started by Philip Heselton and myself in 1963 now has its web site.

The Geo Organisation <http://www.geo.org/geowel.htm> A lot of earth mysteries here, including quite a lot on dowsing.

Earth Mysteries Home Page <http://www.hobart.tased.edu.au/~rogers/earthm.htm> An interesting Australian site.

Chris Witcombe's Earth Mysteries <http://witcombe.bcpw.sbc.edu/EMIntro.html> An American site with Watkinsian information and pictures.

THE HIDDEN UNITY and BEGINNINGS

The Hidden Unity looks at the strange phenomenon of subconscious siting of ley points, and notes that places of worship, of all religions and all ages, tend to predominate on leys. The environmental and philosophical implications of this are discussed, and the apparent necessity of worship but irrelevance of doctrine. Two ley centres are given as examples, and investigated in depth - the Shah Jehan Mosque in Woking and the Guru Nanak Sikh Temple, Scunthorpe. There is an appendix by Fileen Grimshaw on the significance of the Pagan religion to this study. Illustrated with photographs, maps and line drawings.

Beginnings is about a series of potentially useful discoveries, mainly made by Jimmy Goddard over a period of about twenty years, but having some overlap with discoveries made by others. For various reasons, the investigations are all in their early stages, and some have not been continued. They include earth energy detection, natural antigravity, subconscious siting, ley width, and the solar transition effect. There is also a chapter on cognitive dissonance - a psychological factor which seems to have been at the root of all bigotry - scientific, religious and other - down the ages. The booklet is concluded with an account of the discovery of leys by Alfred Watkins.

EARTH PEOPLE, SPACE PEOPLE

In 1961, Tony Wedd produced a manuscript *Earth Men, Space Men*, detailing many claims of extraterrestrial contact. It was never published, and the MS is presumably lost. To try to make up for the loss in a much more modest size, this booklet has been prepared. As well as giving details of some of the more prominent contact claims, there are articles on the history of the STAR Fellowship and some of its personalities, evidence for life in the Solar System and investigation into extraterrestrial language.

Each booklet is £2 plus 30p p&p from the Touchstone address.

TOUCHSTONE is the newsletter of the Surrey Earth Mysteries Group. £2 for four quarterly issues from J. Goddard, 25, Albert Road, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey, KT15. 2PX. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard. IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE AN "X" WILL FOLLOW THIS SENTENCE: